NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

## Vol. XXXIX ... No. 11,895.

# A VETO PROBABLE TO-DAY.

THE MESSAGE A FORCIBLE ONE. THE GROUNDS ON WHICH THE PRESIDENT WILL RE-FUSE TO SIGN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BILL-GENERAL NEWS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President has nearly finished his message vetoing the so-called "military interference" bill, and the message will be sent in to-day or to-morrow. The President will object to the bill because it will prevent the Government from protecting its own property on election day, because the bill is vague, and because it would overturn a policy which the Government has followed from the time of Washington down. The physicians returning from Atlanta report that the National Health meeting there was perfectly harmonious in adopting a plan of action to be recommended to Congress. A colored delegation called on the President Saturday.

THE GROUNDS OF THE VETO.

THREE LEADING IDEAS IN THE MESSAGE-THE DEM OCEATS IN A WORSE DILEMMA THAN THEY WERE

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The President has decided to veto the bill recently passed by Congress and miscalled by the Democrats " a bill to prevent military interference at elections."

The message setting forth the President's objections to the measure and announcing his refusal to approve it is almost completed, and will be sent to the House of Representatives to-morrow or next day. It will not be as long a document as the message vetoing the Army bill; but it will be equally pointed and forcible and will dissect the measure in such a manner as to make the Democratic position in support of it much more untenable than was that in support of the sixth section of the Army bill after that had been returned with the President's objections. Omitting quotations from laws, the forthcoming message will fill about one and a half column of THE TRIBUNE.

The President's action on this bill has the unanimous approval of the members of the Cabinet, and will unquestionably be received by the country with as much favor as his former veto commanded.

NO RIGHT TO PROTECT PROPERTY The following is a brief synoposis of the main points on which the President will base his refusal to sign the Military Interference bill.

When the Democratic cancusses completed their work it was announced by the leaders of the party that they had made this bill to conform to the President's veto of the Army bill. He had said that the laws now on the statute book would completely prevent the use of troops in managing elections, and that therefore it was not necessary to pass another law on that subject; but if the measure sent to him had been a law which would more completely cover the use of troops for controlling elections he would have been willing to have that passed, because he did not desire to have the Army msed in that way.

In order to meet this, objection, the Democrats gave out that they had made their new bill to conform substantially to the President's message. They gave out the impression that they had simply framed a law which should declare that the troops should not be used to run elections. That is the pre tence on which they have passed the measure, and on which they have expected the President to ap-

But that is not the character of this bill at all. This bill does not say that the Army and Navy of the United States shall not be used to control elections, but that the Army and Navy of the United States shall not be used at all, except in certain cases when they are called for by the State authorities, and shall not be brought to any place for any purpose where a general or a special election is be ing held. Leaving out that exception which says that if the States want troops and call for them they may be used to enforce the State laws it then means simply this, that wherever and whenever an election is being held anywhere in the United States, there the Army of the United States stance to protect the Custom House and Post Office, the Court House and public buildings at Pittsburg from a riot that would tear them down or barn them up, if such a riot should happen on a day when a Justice of the Peace was to be elected.

If this bill should become a law and be in force it would be unlawful for the United States to protect its own property from destruction and demolition or to take its troops where they could protect it, The bill does not say that no person shall take troops to the poils to control elections, but it says that they shall not be there for any purpose on the day when an election is being held.

Having tied the hands of the General Government and made it powerless to execute its laws or protect its property, the bill recognizes the greater sovereignty of the States by providing that if a States wants troops at the polls, no matter for what purpose, whether to control elections or anything else, if the Legislature or Governor of the State talls for them, then the United States may go there with the Army and serve the State. But there are testian days in the year throughout the Union that the United States shall not enforce its laws or protect its property as on every other day of the year

AN ATTACK ON AN HISTORIC POLICY. The President will also object to the bill because it would repeal all acts authorizing the Executive to use force in the execution of the laws, and thange the policy of the Government which has been uniform from the time of Washington to the

present day. The laws referred to include the acts of 1792 and 1795, enacted in Washington's time, the law approved by Madison in 1807, that signed by Jackson in 1833, and those of 1861 and 1865. There has indeed been a white line of law, from Washington's time until now, that empowered the President to enforce the laws of the United States whenever the marshals could not succeed in doing it; and But this bill says that there are certain days in the Year (and for aught any one knows a State may in trease the number indefinitely) when this power thall not exist. The bill has been framed with

There is another very serious objection to the bill. There is on the statute book a body of laws that would cover twenty pages if they were all collected, in which the President is specifically empowered to enforce the laws by the use of the Army if necessary. This bill contains a general vague expression, Which says "all laws inconsistent with this are repealed." There is not a lawyer in the country who can tell what that sentence would repeal. It is a Penal statute, and every man from the President own may render himself liable to a criminal prosecution under it; so that, besides its innate badhess, the bill has the additional fault of being Vague-an utterly vague criminal statute. It might

take ten years of litigation in the courts before any ould know how much that sentence had re Panel.
The President's objections to the bill may therefore be summarized as follows: (1) That the bill formula the President under certain circumstances and at certain times to enforce the laws and protect the property of the United States, and repeals a long line of acts approved by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln for that purpose, each thateld to meet some great emergency. (2) That the effect of the bill would be to strengthen State sovereignty at the expense of the General Government, by clipping away the powers of the latter while the former would remain unchanged. (3) That the repealing clause of the bill is vague, and its effect cannot be foreseen. The President's objections to the bill may there

DEMOCRATS IN PERPLEXITY. The Democrats are much troubled over the pros pects of another veto. They have hoped and ex-

chief object for which they made an extra session necessary, and they could back out of their attempt to destroy the election laws with a much better grace. Now they are at their wits' ends to determine what shall be done. All sorts of plans are suggested, by which the leaders hope to let them-

THE STATES WHICH PAY THE TAXES. SENATOR RILL ATTEMPTS TO CONTRADICT MR CONKLING, BUT WITH BAD SUCCESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 11.-Mr. Conkling's statement in his speech upon the Army bill with regard to the sources from which the greater portion of the revenues of the Government are collected, has given rise to a good deal of study and inquiry, with a view if possible, to overturn his statements.

Senator Hill, in his speech of yesterday upon the Legislative bill, paid especial attention to this subject, and attempted to answer the argument made by Mr. Conkling. Quoting from Mr. Conkling's speech his assertion that of the total revenue of \$235,000,000 collected during the last fiscal year, the twenty-seven States which adhered to the Union during the recent war paid more than \$221,-000,000, Mr. Hill said t

000,000, Mr. Hill said:

If his argument be true, New-York pays over \$90,000,000 of the customs revenue because the Port of New-York is the great port of the whole country, and he credits the twenty-seven States with all the customs revenue collected in that port and in Boston and other Northern ports. He should credit it to the City of New-York. It is all paid at the City of New-York. The Senator might have selected from the Western States a group of cleven States that pay perhaps less customs revenue than the cleven Southern States. I doubt whether the State of my friend from Ohio pays much on the Senator's method of computation.

It will be remembered that Senator Conkling was

It will be remembered that Senator Conkling was will be conceded by the fair-minded everywhere that by including the Western States, which Mr. Hill believes pay little or no customs duties, Mr. Conkling made an entirely fair statement of the case. The following figures, taken from a statement which has just been prepared at the Treasury in compliance with 'a call from the Senate, are of interest in connection with this matter: The internal revenue tax from the eleven seceding States, from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1878, was \$201,906,096 15; from Ohio for the same time, \$215,010,620 54; from Illinois, \$211,187,312 35; and from New-York, \$384,406,776 25. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the secoding States paid \$11,442,042 45; Ohio, \$14,762, 979 94; Illinois, \$19,651,732 21; and New-York, \$14,963,899 92.

#### NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

THE MEETING OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS AT AT-LANTA PRODUCTIVE OF GOOD-HARMONY AND EARNESTNESS ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Dr. Turner, president, and Dr. Billings, vice-president, of the National Board of Health, have arrived in Washington from Atlanta, whither they went to take part in the deliberations of the Board and in the medical conventions which have been in session in that city.

Dr. Turner describes the session of the Board as an interesting and harmonious one. Although great disappointment was felt on account of the failure of the Harris Yellow Fever bill, which made provisions for carrying into effect such plans as the Board might fix upon, yet valuable results will grow out of the meeting.

As the American Medical Association was in session at Atlanta at the same time, there were called to that city the most emineut men of the profession from all parts of the country. The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, which contains many eminent medical men from the section which was lately scourged by the yellow fever, adjourned its meeting, which had been called at Memphis, and reassembled at Atlanta, where its members could consult with those of the National Board of Health. There were also present, by invitation of the Board, all the principal health and quarantine officers of

the United States. A thorough comparison of views disclosed a practical unanimity of opinion with regard to the necessity for united action, and there was general harmony of views as to what the action should be. Dr. Vanderpoel, of New-York, gave the Board his opinions based upon his extended experience with ite remarkable results as health officer of New-York. general terms it may be said that the testimony of all the quarantine and health officers was to the same effect, and that the plans which the Board will recommend to Congress for adoption as a National Quarantine system of laws will not be dissimilar to those now in operation in New-York. This, it is believed, will be a relief. rather than a burden on commerce, especially in Southern ports. In New-Orleans, for example, where the quarantine laws already in operation require a twenty days' detention of vessels coming from Havana, no detention beyond that necessary for the purification of the vessel and cargo will be recommended, and this should not exceed five days from the day of leaving Havana. The plans decided upon will also include an inspection of the vessel before sailing from any infected foreign port, and a certain course of procedure while en

route to America. With regard to internal commerce, the results ere less definite, owing to the fact that the Board had no opportunity to consult with railroad and deamboat men, representing interests which must be largely affected. In the conclusions which were reached the Board was governed to a considerable extent by the recommendations of the Sanitary Council of the Massissippi Valley. In brief, these were as follows: All steamboats before leaving any seaport for inland points are to be examined by the Sanitary authorities and a certificate given in accordance with the facts. If, while on their passage up the river, any cases of fever should break out, authority is to be given to order the infected vessels back at once. No such authority now exists anywhere. With regard to railroads, a cordon is to be established at a distance of from twenty to sixty miles around any place where the fever prevails, and passengers, baggage and freight are to be examined and transferred to other cars, and in case of necessity more rigorous measures are to be applied to prevent the spread of

feeling in all parts of the South was represented as being very earnest in regard to these matters; and it is believed that a shot-gun quaran-tine, and even the destruction of railroads and steamboats, will be resorted to by the and steamboats, will be resorted to by the people themselves in case of another outbreak of the yellow fever, if Congress should not provide for a National quarantine system. Among the conclusions reached by the Santtary Council of the Mississippi Valley was one to the effect that intelligence should be immediately sent to all members of the council whenever a case of yellow fever should develop itself in any place within the knowledge of its members. Heretofore there has always been a disposition to conceal the presence of yellow fever.

#### TOO BUSY TO ATTEND COURT. A PETITION IN BEHALF OF CERTAIN ALABAMA LAW-BERAKERS.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Alabama delegation n Congress, accompanied by Scuator Houston, waited on the Attorney-General yesterday and requested him to grant a continuance of pend-ing cases for violation of the election laws in that State, because farmers who are interested complain that their crops would be greatly damaged if they were forced to attend court as defendants and witnesses in the trials. The At-torney-General declines to grant a continuance of all the cases, but said he would ustruct the District-Attorney to try only such cases as could be attended to at this time.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, May 11, 1879.
The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cer tificates since Friday's report have amounted to \$786,000. The total subscriptions to date are \$11,185,

Pected that the President would sign this bill.

Representative White has reintroduced for reference to the Committee on Military Affairs the Burnside bill

of last session, providing for the reduction and reor-ganization of the United States Army, and making rules for its government and regulation.

The delegates to the African Methodist Episcopal Con-

ference, which has been in session in this city for several days past, called on the President yesterday. There were about seventy in the delegation, which was headed by Bishop Broun. They were received in the headed by Bishop Broun. They were received in the East Room. The Rev. James H. A. Johnson read the address of the Conference to the President. It sets forth that the call wds made to pay homase to a justly elected and constitutionally installed President of the United States, a President de facto and de jure, who shaped his course not for the interest of any party, but for the interest of the whole country nationally. The President responded and the meeting ended with a general hand-shaking.

order of the English Privy Council of April 3, last, in relation to the transhipment of cattle brought from the United States to the port of London. It says that cat-tle may be transhipped in the Victoria docks from the vessel in which they were brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign automis' market at Deptford, conveyance to the foreign automis' market at Deptford, provided they are shipped in steamers; that the owner, agent or charterer of the steamers; has received the special permission of the Commissioner of Customs to employ the steamer under the order; that they be transhiped in the presence of and under the supervission and control of an officer of customs, who shall remain in charge of the cuttle until their arrival at Deptford; that the steamer shall proceed direct to that place, and the cattle be landed in the presence of and under the supervision of a customs officer; that the vessel shall continue to be deemed foreign cattle. The order is to remain in effect for two months from the 4th day of April last. of April last.

#### ESCAPE OF SKILFUL BURGLARS.

The robbery of watches and jewelry worth over \$10,000 from F. Blumauer & Sons, pawnbrokers, of No. 444 Seventh-ave., last week, still engages the police, but no clew has been obtained to the burglars. The pawnshop is on the second floor of a not referring to customs revenue especially; and it | five-story brick building, one door from the corner of Thirty-fourth-st, and Seventh-ave. On either side of the entrance are shops that were open and side of the cutamores on Friday night, when the burglary was committed. Persons were passing in the streets and some little girls were playing in front of the building. The burglars, three in number, walked boldly past these, and, opening the front door with a key, went in. One remained on guard below, while his companions attacked the great safe in the pawnshop uptairs. They wrenched off the heavy iron doors in a few minutes, and packed the contents of the drawers and the cash-box in a large valise. Watches, lewelry, diamonds and \$500 in cash were taken. Only one drawer, containing valuables worth \$600, was overlooked by them. Their work done, the burglars walked downstars with their plunder. Two disappeared down Seventh-ave, the other went up Thirty-fourth-st. The girls were still playing in the street, and one, little Eva Cohen, ran into her brother's tailor store, in the middle of the block, and cried out that somebody was robbing the pawnshop. But no one was quick enough to stop the thieves, and when an officer came at last and found the store plundered, the thieves had made good their escape. filled with customers on Friday night, when the

their escape.

Little Eva Cohen tried on Saturday to identify
the robber in the Rogue's Gallery at the Central
Office, but she remembered only that one, who
seemed to lead the others, was a stout, thick-set
man in a brown overcoat, and that another was of
medium height, with smooth, red face, and was
dressed in a dark suit. The police have telegraphed
the numbers of the stolen watches to the principal
cities in this country and Canada. The firm will offer a reward of \$1,000 for the return of the goods.

## SMALL-POX IN THE OPEN STREET.

A WOMAN BEGGING WITH A SICK CHILD IN HER

A wretched young woman, clothed in rags, crouched one night last week in the hallway of a rear tenement-house at No. 113 Baxter-st., where ten families and a score of Italians live in filth and foul air. She held a sickly babe, not more than two weeks old, in her arms and begged shelter for the night. She was taken to a back room on the fourth floor occupied by three Italians and staved till yesterday. The child grew worse and yesterday when the janitor learned from the mother's own mouth that it had the small-pox, he drove both into the street. He directed the woman to go to the station house in Mulberry-st., and reported the case there howself.

An hour later Officer Hughes found the woman An hour later Officer Hughes found the woman and her child on the sidewalk at Mulberry and Broome-sts. Beside them on the curb was an open box to receive the pennies of generous passers by. The pair were quickly brought to the station, and made to sit on the opposite sidewalk until the dectors of the Board of Health had examined mother and child and ordered their removal to the Small-pox Hospital. They expressed some doubt, however, whether the child's disease was genuine small-pox. Prompt measures were taken for the disinfection of the Baxter-st, house, and the vaccination of the people in the house and the crowded neighborhood. The woman gave her name to the police as Ann McDonnell, and her age as thirty years. She has no home.

#### THE END OF A HEAVY LAW SUIT. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11,-The great Hol-

den-Ford mining suit, which involved several millions of deliars, and which has cost the parties to the litigation \$75,000, has been settled. All claims against the Old Telegraph Mine of Utah have been released. The mine has been sold to French capitalists, who pay Holden \$1,000,000 and Ford and others \$200,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE TRIAL OF CURRIE IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, 1ex., May 11.—The trial of James
nurse for the nurser of Porter, the actor, will be began on
he 25d mst., at Marshall.

MONTREAL, Ont., May 11.—The export of cattle to England has begun. Four steamers are now leading, and will sail in a few days with large consignments.

MEMORIAL DAY AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA. S. C., May 11.—Memorial Day was observed as usual here. A sainte was need by the Columbia thing Arillery, and there was a grand display of floral deconations.

A GREETING FROM SOUTHERN BAPTISTS

A GREETING FROM SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 11.—The Southern Baptist Convention appointed a committee of five to bear a greeting to the Northern Baptists yesterday. This action was taken as a manimous vote.

THE MEMORIAL TO CHANNING.

PROVIDENCE, R. 1., May 11.—The subscriptions for the Channing Memorial Church, Newport, amount to \$20,805. Philander Shaw, of New-York, has presented a ostly memorial window.

\$20,866. Philander Shaw, of New-York, has presented a costly memorial window.

A RESTING PLACE IN THE FOTTER'S FIELD. PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The remains of Mrs. Josephine Irwin, who was shot and killed by D. F. Sullivan, on homoay evening last, were burried in the Potter's Field yearerlay at the expense of the city.

DEMAND FOR THE POPULAR LOAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—The last of \$30,000 of the ten-dollar 4 per cent United States refunding certificates were disposed of yesterday by Postmaster Craig. Among the purchasers were a number of laddes.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER AT PLYMOUTH.

purchasers were a number of ladies.

A DEFAULITING TREASURER AT PLYMOUTH,
PlyMoUTH, Mass. May 11.—Suit for \$30,000 has
been entered by the town of Plymouth ageinst the bondsmen
of Lemmel Bradford late town tressurer and defauter in
\$4,000. Their property has been attached.

A RAILROAD INTEREST BOUGHT FOR \$750,000.
SI. ALBANS, VI., May 11.—Bradley Barlow has
surchased for \$750,000 the entire Balcow interest in the
surpected that a connection with Montreal will be made by
lime 1.

DOOTH'S ASSAILANT DECLARED INSANE. CHICAGO, May 11.—Mark Gray was, after hearing of testimony, declared insane yesterday. His att mo Lewin Booth, was simply an outbreak of lunacy, with the legin Asylon.

sent to the Eight Asylous.

ONE SEQUEL OF A NEW-YORK FAILURE.

MERIDISN, Cond., May 11.—The Meriden Woollen Company closed its factory last night, owing to the failure of Whittemore, Feet, Fost & Co., of New York. Two hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of employment. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets hominal.

HAVANA, May 11.—The steamer Saratoga, Captain Sundberg, which saled from her dock in New York at 6 o'clock p. m. Veduceday, May 7, arrived at this port at 16-36 o'clock his morning. The steamer Carondelet, from New York May 30, via Nassau, arrived at Santiago de Cuba today.

day. AN EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY VOTED.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 11.—At a meeting of the
Executive Committee of the Editorial Associations of NewYork, Jenneylyania and New-Jersey at the Chalfonie House
has mant, Cape May was selected as the objective point of,
and the last week in May as the time for the annual excur-U. VIRGINIA DEFEATED IN A LOCAL SUIT.

VIRGINIA DEFEATED IN A LOCAL SUIT.

RICHMOND, Va., May II.—The long-pending suit of the State against General Bradley T. Johnson and the Measa. Poo. of Buttimore, to set adde certain contracts and settlements concerning the State's Interest in the Chesapeake and othe Cannal Company, was ended yesterday by the dismissal of the suit. and Othe Canal Company, was codes pestering by the desires all of the suit.

THE WINNIPEG STRIKE ENDED.

WINNIPEG, Manifoba, May 11.—The trouble is all over on the Canadan Pacific Hadway. The men was being paid off, and the trouble are combine home to honorrow. The reports have been greatly exaggerated. The men were quiet and orderly, and demanded their par, being willing is quit the time them to constitute their part, being willing is quit the time ways have been reduced to \$1.25 per day, and the board to \$5.50 per week.

SUPPRESSING CRIME IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 11.—In the Assizes yesterday James Kearney, an anchoneer, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the peniteritiary for receiving storing coots. His partner, Tighe, was sentenced to three mounts. Before going to prison Tighe informed the detectives that a safe be-

poing to prison Tighe informed the detectives that a safe be-longing to Kearney was concealed in a shed of Joseph-at-On opening the safe the detectives found that it was filled with lewelly, silverware and gold pens valued at \$2,000, he-sides \$250 in money.

### MR. VANDERBILT'S TRIP.

WESTERN CROPS, CITIES, AND RAILWAYS. VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK CEN-TRAL CONCERNING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE WEST-HE DISCLAIMS ANY WISH TO AC-

QUIRE MORE LINES-A PROPOSITION TO ROCH-ESTER.

In a conversation reported below concerning his journey to the West, Mr. Vanderbilt says positively that he did not aim to acquire any more railroad property. He declares that he does not wish to enlarge his control of railways. He brought back favorable impressions of Western crops and cities, and noticed with admiration the rapid improvement of the latter. The negro exodus and the dispute of the Central Railroad with the Rochester authorities are also among the topics touched on in this conversation.

A TALK WITH THE RAILWAY PRESIDENT. William H. Vanderbilt returned from his Western trip on Friday eyening, having visited Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, St. Joseph, Omaha and intermediate cities and towns. He did not, as reported, visit the stockraising or mineral portions of Colorado, nor did he take any steps toward purchasing cattle ranches,

When asked on Saturday the object of his journey he said :

"I had no particular object in going West except to see the country and secure much needed recreation. I was not after any additional railroad property, as reported. Railroads seek me, There is scarcely a day that I am not importanted to take control of Western and other radroads, which I refuse. There seems to be a popular impression that I am ambitious to enlarge my control of railroads. This is a mistake, and I have more trouble in shaking them off than in securing them."

In reply to an inquiry concerning his impressions

of the West, Mr. Vanderbilt said : "It is a beautiful, a magnificent country. When Histoned to the descriptions given by merchants and others from the West I thought they exaggerated; but I found that the half had not been told. In Missouri and Kansas the wheat is several inches high and looks well, and the farmers have put all their corn in, while at Buffalo we met ice and in the northern part of the State there was snow. When we look at the large farms of wheat and corn, extending for scores of miles, the first impression is that there will not be railroads enough to carry the crops; but the fact is that there are three roads where only one of them pays. The great fear is that the West will overdo it. They have built too many roads out there, and many of these are bankrupt. There are a lot of people out West now buying up bankrupt roads because they can be bought cheap. The combination, as it is called here, now has a number of bankrupt roads on its hands. The strangest thing is that the people are so easily gulied by the representations on Wall Street to invest in the almost worthless securities of these roads at from 15 to 20 per cent advance." In Missouri and Kansas the wheat is several inches

IMPRESSIONS OF WESTERN CITIES. "I went as far West as Omaha," continued Mr. Vanderbilt, " and down to St. Joseph and Kansas City. On previous visits I did not go much beyond Chicago: but I wanted to see the country, and I am satisfied with the trip. St. Louis is a great city. It is a rival of Chicago, and the improvements since my last visit there, in 1870, are wonderful. There is a new union depot, which is a great advantage, There is an air of solidity about the business men of St. Louis, and they are tive and wide awake. The Missouri Pacific Road, now managed by the Garrisons, is a valuable piece of property. The road is in excellent order, and it runs through a splendid country. Having been a farmer for twenty years, I saw at once what been a farmer for twenty years, I saw at once what a beautiful country it was. I remained over night at Sedalia, which is a nice city, with excellent railroad facilities. Kansas City is a great place—full of business actavity. St. Joseph is also a fine place, with active business and handsome residences, but it lacks the railroad facilities of Kansas City. The great agricultural belt of Missouri and Kansas, I was told, runs from two to three hundred miles west of the Missouri River until it strikes the sand plains. It is really a wonderful country, and shows how the Almighty has provided an abundance for us." THE NEGRO EXODES.

In regard to the negro immigration into Kansas and Missouri, Mr. Vanderbilt said :

negroes have gone, but I heard a good deal said about them. This is not the kind of immigration that the West needs. Those men who go West to equat and refrain from work, or work two or three days and sun themselves the rest of the week, are not wanted. The West requires immigrants who will be ready to work, and who will be thrifty and saving of their money. Such men succeed there and are respected."

NOT DESIROUS OF MORE LINES. When a question was asked with regard to his reported control of the Chicago and Northwestern Road and the probability of any change in the manage-

nent, Mr. Vanderbilt said : "This road is now in good hands, and there should be no change. An effort was made last year to turn out the present management, but it did not succeed, and I hope it will not be successful this year. I have great respect for the ability of the president and vice-president of this company. They have brought the property up and made it very valuable, and they should not be displaced. The Chicago and North-western runs through a fine country, and it does a large business."

In regard to the report that he was endeavoring to lease the Chicago and Alton Road, Mr. Vander-

to lease the Chicago and Alton Road, Mr. Vander-bilt said;
"This is all nonsense; I don't want any more roads. The Chicago and Alton has been completed to Kansas City, and it is a fine property. It is in good hands, and I think its stockholders are satished."

THE CONFLICT AT ROCHESTER.

In response to an inquiry about his Rochester conference, Mr. Vanderbilt smiled and said:

"Yes, I stopped over at Rochester and had a powwow over the complaints about our road running through that city. I have to-day made a proposition to the authorities there, and if they are at all reaanable there need be no trouble. Of course, if mon want to be ugly they can put us to a great deal of annoyance, but it must be remembered that if we have to leave Rochester that city will be the sufferer, as the business will follow the line of the road. It is astonishing, after railroads have built up and made a town that every impediment should be thrown to the way of the corporations. If there is anything like a spirit of fairess there will be no trouble. It is only a few years since the people along our road thought it was not safe to run the cars on the surface from the Grand Central Depot. We were met by the legislative committees and the authorities in a fair spirit, and we agreed to make the necessary improvements and to bear one-half the expense. All we ask is reasonable treatment from Kochester, and there will be no trouble, as we do not want to do anything that is injurious to the public interests or dangerous to

## A SCHISM IN BOSTON.

Boston, May 11 .- Over a dozen members of Tremont Temple Church, of which Dr. Lorimer was the recent pastor, have taken letters of dismission. Some of these seceders are the most wealthy members of the society. Their action seems to have been the cul-mination of a long-existing division in the church. It is rumored that they propose to establish a new church organization.

WOMAN SUFERAGE IN A PRODUCE EXCHANGE St. Louis, May 11.-The delegates to the Woman's Suffrage Association visited the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, by invitation of the directors, and were greeted with cheers, clapping of hands, etc. They were escorted to the restaurant by President John Wahl and Vice-President McErris, where they were intro very graceful little speech. Elert addresses were then made by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Merriwether, which were listened to marked attention by several hundred members of Exchange and warmly applicated. Miss Authory

cal rights with men, and it was carried by a decided majority.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 11 .- At 6:20 last evening a fire broke out in the wholesale hat and cap store of Gauss & Hanicke, No. 407 North Fifth-st., and in a very short time it extended to the large notion and gentle nen's furnishing goods house of Frankenthal & Brother on the north, and the clothing store of R. & W. Goldstein on the south. All these stores were completely gutted, and their stocks are a total loss. The buildings, which are owned by Mrs. Agnes Minnett and the Glasgow Brothers, were damaged to the extent of about \$45,000. The insurance is about \$40,000. Frankenthal Brothers' stock is valued at about \$90,000, and is covered by about \$25,000 insurance. Goldsteins' stock is valued at \$70,000, and is insured for \$43,000. Gauss, Hanicke & Co,'s stock was valued at \$75,000 and insured for \$127. 000, including Phonix, of New-York, \$10,000; Ætna, of 000, including Phomix, of New-York, \$10,000; Ætha, of Harriford, \$5,000; Connecticut, \$5,000. German-American, \$5,000, and Continental, \$5,000. This was another of those mysterious fires whose origin baffles the incentry of everyone to ascertain. At 6:15 p. m. the bookkeeper for Gauss, Hanicke & Co. called a number of girls down from the fifth story, where they were working, and sent them home. He then closed the safe, turned off the gas and left the store. In less than five minutes nemal light was seen by some men in the street in the front part of the ground floor, and in a very few seconds the cuttre house was on fire, the flames pouring out of the fourth and fifth story windows. Three distinct loud and sharp reports were heard in the building during the progress of the fire, but the occupants declare that nothing of an explosive nature was stored in the building. ing of an explosive nature was stored in the building.

RAILEOAD PROPERTY BURNED-LOSS \$80,000. St. Louis, May 11 .- A fire broke out in the warehouse of Carrathers & Co., East St. Louis, yesterday and destroyed that building and its contents; also the warehouse of Yacum & Co., and the old passenger depot of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. These buildings contained about 5,000 barrels of flour belonging to Kehlor Bros, and the Empire Milling Company of this city, and a large amount of general proday, and burgies and carriages. There were also burned-about a dozen empty cars on the track of the Ohio and dississippi Road, about twenty-five cars laden with lay and agricultural implements and screen cars coal-laden. The buildings all belonged to the Ohio and Mississippi road. The total loss will reach nearly \$80.000. The only insurance is \$17,000. Seven box-cars belonging to the Chicago and Altou Road were also burned.

A GREAT DEAL OF TIMBER BURNING. PORT JAVIS, N. Y., May 11 .- The continued dry weather is favoring the heavy forest fires which are destroying a vast amount of timber in the immediate neighborhood of Rowlands and Lackawaxen, in Pike County, Penn. An extensive fire is approaching the after place from the east and creating considerable

Hancock Mountains yesterday afternoon. Forty acres which were cut over last Winter and 600 cords of wood are in danger of destruction. The company was just ready to make charcoal. All the held possible to be ob-tained in the vicinity of Lanesborough are trying to prevent the fire from spreading.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 11.-Extensive forest fires are causing great destruction of tunber owned in this city. The village of Tabyhanaa, twenty miles from here was entirely surrounded by fire this afternoon. The citizens fought the flances, and flantly succeeded in getting them under control. Unless there is rain soon, the destruction of property will be immense.

#### FIRE IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES

DETROIT, Mich., May 11 .- At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of The Trib une Block, occupied by The Post and Tribane newspaper It destroyed the news-room of the paper and badly dam, aged its editorial-room. The rest of the building, occupied chiefly by The Post and Tribune's job office, was dejuged with water. The Culvert Litherraph Company and The Michigan Farmer were also stuff sufferers. There will be no suspension of The Post and Tribune. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spouternous combustion of oned rags in the press-room.

HEAVY LOSS IN A CHICAGO LUMBER YARD. CHCIAGO, May 11.—Palmer & Fuller's lumber yard and dry-house were burned last evening, the fire blazing during the greater part of the night. The dryhouse was completely destroyed, together with 6,000,000 shingles and 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The proprietors give their loss at \$150,000, but the estimate is based on the selling price of the material. A more securate esti-mate would be \$100,000. The total insurance is about \$43,000. The losses of New-York companies are \$1,000.

A BARN BURNED ON STATEN ISLAND. Flames were discovered issuing from a arge frame building at Princess Bay, near Seguine's Point, S. I., late on Saturday might, and as there was no

fire engine in the vicinity small efforts were made to save the building, which was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of about sixty tons of hay, a val- | Europeans to assist Governors of provinces. The building was owned by George B. Raymond, a Wallst, broker. The total loss is about \$3,900. The cause of the fire is unknown. About two years ago Mr. Raymond's handsome residence at the same place was destroyed, involving a loss of about \$5,000. The origin of this fire was also unknown.

## CRITICISM OF MR. TALMAGE'S METHODS.

At the Church of Christian Endeavor, at Lee-ave. and Hooper-st., Brooklyn, last evening, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleton, preached upon "Judging Others." In the prelude upon current newspaper topics Dr. Eggleston said that, judging from several events of the past week, it would seem that the world was not going ahead. It was a strange comment on modern civilization and Christianity that so much interest was taken in a brutal prize-fight. The riff-raff had made over the Constitution of California in their own interests. The same conclusion as to the world's advance was to be seen in the assumption of an ecclesiastical council in calling itself "the Court of Jesus Christ."

In his sermon the speaker, after referring to the In his sermon the speaker, after referring to the necessity of forming judgments of men, especially of those who are prominent, said: "Take the case of Mr. Taimage, which, after its tedious dragging, is out of the way. Here we have to make up our minds. His methods of pulpit work are known all over the country. Hundreds of young men entering the ministry are imitating him. I am perfectly willing that he should save men in his way; I couldn't save them in that way, but let him if he can. While I have no desire to interfere with Mr. Taimage, in speaking to young men who may enter the ministry themselves I must condemn his methods. A man in writing a book or preaching a sermon challenges criticism."

## A CHORUS OF TWO THOUSAND VOICES.

CINCINNATI, May 11 .- The twenty-first annual meeting of the North American Sanzerbund will be held at the Music Hall in this city from June 11 to June 15, inclusive. Extensive preparations are being made to render it one of the most successful gatherings ever held in the United States. The chorus will number nearly 2,000 voices, will be furnished by the great organ and an orehestra of over 100 pieces, all under the leadership of Professor Carl Barus. The prominent choral numbers on the pro-Carl Barus. The prominent choral numbers on the programme are the "Oratorio of St. Paul." Verdy's "Requiem Mass," Rubenstein's "Pausdise Lost." and selections from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," and Goldmarck's "Queen of Sheba." The soloists engaged are: Sopranos, Madame Otto Alvesleben, of Dresden, Saxony, Miss Emma Heckie and Mrs. Flora Müeller; altoe, Miss Emma Craseck and Miss Louise Rollwagen; tenors, Mr. H. Alex, Buschoff and Mr. Christian Fretsch, of New-York; bartione, Mr. Fritz Remmerts, of New-York; bartione, Mr. Whitney, of Boston; and organist, Geo. E. Whitney.

## NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, May 11 .- Chief-Engineer G. H. White is ordered to the Wachusett, at Boston. Commander T. F. Kane has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Alliance, and is placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant-Paymaster J. B. Carmody has reported his return home, having been detached from duty at Honoluiu, and is ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant-Paymaster Read Frazer is detached from the Rio Bravo, and ordered to settle his accounts.

## BURNED TO DEATH.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. May 11 .- A fire in the woods near Exeter, in the Southern part of this State, destroyed three buildings. Benoni Wells, the owner of one of the buildings, was burned so badly that he will

#### A FLEEING BOOK-KEEPER CAUGHT. KINGSTON, N. Y., May 9 .- William H. Reid.

the defaulting book-keeper of the hardware firm of A.

### DISSENSION IN FRANCE.

#### THE CABINET DISAGREEING.

THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS AT VARIANCE-THE RADICAL PLATFORM. Dissensions have again arisen in the French

Ministry. The members are at variance in regard to police affairs, M. Ferry's Education bill, and the changes incidental to the proposed return of the Chambers to Paris. M. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, has laid down his political programme. It includes an income tax, free trade and secular education.

#### AGITATION REAPPEARING.

THE FRENCH CABINET DIVIDED IN REGARD TO THE EDUCATION BILL AND THE PREFECTURE OF PARIS, May 11, 1879.

It is said that several Ministers are at variance with M. Ferry because of the hostility to the Republic raised by his education bills. Several journals intimate that differences of opinion exist also among the Ministers respecting the precautions to be taken in the event of the Chambers returning to Paris. The Temps says: "The differences in the Cabinet in regard to the Prefecture of Police only

Cabinet in regard to the Prefecture of Police only concern means, not ends.

M. Clemencean, the Radical leader, at a private meeting, presented the outlines of a programme which includes liberty of the press, the right of public meeting, income tax, free trade, secular education, separation of Church and State, and abolition of the exemption of clerical students from conscription. He declared that the time had arrived for the Government to inaugurate a true republican policy. THE PREMIER RESOLVED TO RESIGN.

#### LONDON, Monday, May 12, 1879.

The Times's Paris dispatch announces that Ministers Waddington, Le Royer and Say are in favor of presenting immediately to the Chambers a bill removing the Police Budget from the control of the municipality of Paris. Minister Lepère is totally opposed to such a bill, and the other Ministers consider it inopportune. M. Waddington is resolved, n any case to resign the Premiersing, which he only accepted from patriotic motives.

#### THE GERMAN TARIFF TO PASS.

LONDON, Monday, May 12, 1879. The Standard's Berlin correspondent predicts that there will be a majority of about 20 in favor of the Tariff bill in the Reichsing. The amendments will be more numerous than important. LONDON, Monday, May 12, 1879.

The Daily News's correspondent at Bersin states that the disruption of the National Liberal party seems imminent in consequence of the certain success of the Tariff bill.

#### THE REPORTED AFGHAN PEACE. LONDON, May 11, 1879. A dispatch from Simla yesterday says the

visits exchanged between General Browne, Major Cavagnari and Yakoob Khan have been thus far ceremonial and preliminary to negotiation. AN AFRICAN EXPLORER NOT DEAD. LONDON, Monday, May 12, 1879.

#### A dispatch to The News from Rome says the report of the death of the African expiorer, the Marquis of Antinori, is officially defined.

REPRESSION IN MOSCOW. Orders have been published here relative to the possession of arms similar to these issued at St

# FOREIGN NOTES.

Petersburg.

LONDON, May 11, 1879. Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council a bill levying provisionally and by antici-pation all the duties fixed in the tariff bill. Magnezu, a brother of King Cetywayo, with a few followers has sur-

The Times says editorially that the Government has no intention of dissolving Parliament this year. When the present Ministry ask the judgment of the constituencies on their conduct they will be able to present a complete account of their policy and its results. At present it is account of their pointy and its results. At present it is be appress of execution slike in Europe and Asia, and its bearings cannot be fully estimated. Russia moreover will now know that the English Government will remain unaltered for at least a long enough time to insure the execution of the treaty, and she will not be tempted to evade it by hopes of our policy being altered by a change of Ministry or by an appeal to the constituenties.

It is reported at Cairo that the Khedive still refuses to appoint European Ministers, but offers to appoint

and Malace the price of wheat is still rising.

In Paris a \$60,000 lottery has been authorized to

Six persons were killed and several injured by a rail-

eldent on the line between Cadiz and Madeid The International Congress will open at the Grand Hôiel, in Paris, on Thursday next, under the presidency

of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, to discuss the subject of a canal across the Isthmus of Pabams. Besides the German corvette Hansa, which has been ordered by telegraph to sail from the coast of Brazil to Valparaiso, a German gunboat has been ordered to start immediately and remain in Chilian waters. An Italian man-of-war has also been ordered to the coast of Peru. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba has been elected

#### Senator from that province. A SECRET MEETING OF ADVENTISTS.

Boston, May 11 .- The Adventists held a thinly attended meeting at the boase of oue of their number at Pocasset to-day. Reporters and strangers to the Advent faith were excluded. It is not known whether anything relative to the Freeman case took place. It is asserted to-day that the Adventists held a place. It is asserted to day that the Adventive head a secret meeting on Wednesday and agreed to forego the public meeting spoken of on Sunday last. Everything is quiet, but popular indignation is still strong. The Adventists begin to think that Freeman was insane on the subject of religious sacrifice.

## THE SALE OF A NEWPORT VILLA.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 11.-The elegant residence on Bellevue-ave, and the Cliffs, known as Bar-reda Villa, the property of A.D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, was sold yesterday to John Jacob Aster, of New-York, for \$201,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. THE PRANKS OF THE LIGHTNING.
St. Paul, Minn., May 11.—Several houses have
been struck by lighteing throughout the Northwest. One
was the Castein House at Pembina, which was wholly burned

THE HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BRAKEMAN.
Braders, C. Pein, May 11.—William H. Lewis, a
brakeman, ran aleea's of a tran yesterday to tean a switch.
Bus footcaught in the frog, and the cars ran over him. His

death was instantaneous.

WHAT CAME OF FOOLING WITH A GUN.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 11.—Feedinand Wagner, a barrender at the American House, picked up a gun, wideh he believed was miloaded yesterday, and pointed it at Sebastan Hann. The gun was discharged, and Hahn was wounded bidly.

wounded badly.

A FATAL JUMP FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 11.—Nirs. Hogalsoom, from Ontario, who was taken sick at St. Paul, became delirious while on Femblia Branch, and Jumped from the train, The locomotive was sent back to search for the body, but nothing has been heard of her since.

CONVICTED OF ELECTION PRAUDS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig., May 11.—W. T. Gale, clerk, and E. T. Gibson, meacher of section at lain Swamp Fre-

and E. T. Gibson, inspector of election, at long Swamp Pre-cinct, Marion County, have been convoled for taking from the ballot-box, in Nounber at, 100 votes for Bisbee, and aubstituting therefor 1: 0 votes for Huil.

aubstituting therefor it 0 votes for Huil.

A FIFTY-POOT FALL FROM A TIGHT-ROPE.
COLUMBUS, Ind., May 11.—As Baldwin and Victor, Ught-rope performers, were giving a street exhibition the rope broke loose. Both men fell a distance of litty feet. Victor and an arm and a leg broken, and his head was badly bruised. Badwin's injuries are not dangerous.

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO CATTLE THIEVES.
GALVESTON, Tex., May 11.—Wiley and Jacobs, two cattle thieves, feught a duel in Montaria County yearlerdsy. Ten paces were stepped off, and both men began ifring with revolvers. Wiley fell mortally wounded at the third shot, but raising himself on his chow killed Jacobs.

THE POISONING OF A SISTER.

shot, but raising minacit on his cloop affect packets.

THE FOISONING OF A SISTER.

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 11.—Francis E. Hayden has been arrested here, charged with potential his sister, Sarah E. Hayden. It is said to mixed white arsenic with the food and noticine of his sister, so that she died the next day, young Hayden's father died April 10 and his mother April 10, both after sickness of a few days.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING TWO MEN.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING TWO MEN.

WATERIOWN, N. Y., May 11.—A dispatch to
The Waterlose— as says a weman named Merrihen, who
resalies hear boor diver, is suspected of having personed her
brother in law and husband. The husband is now recovering.
The brother in law's body was exhumed yealerday, and physicians say here are evidences of poisoning.

sicians say liete are evidences of poisoning.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

TORONIO, Out., May 11.—Last evening an excursion party, while sealed in a caron a siding at Castleton Junction, waiting for an engine to take them to Toronto, were run into by a Gr. I trunk engine, travelling at the rate of thirty miles an loan. Both engine and car ever wrocked, give persons were seriously injured. The accident was caused by a mispiacod switch.